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FACTS ON FILE
WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX

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Vol. XVII, No. 886 October 17-23, 1957

Week in Headlines

International

Turkey accecpted, Syria rejected Saudi Arabian offer to mediate in military crisis.

U.S. reported successful missile tests in wake of Soviet launching of earth satellite.

Yugoslavia recognized Red regime in East Germany.

Chundrigar headed new Cabt. in Pakistan.

United States

Elizabeth II, Philip hailed in Washington & New York during state visit to U.S.

Eisenhower scheduled series of talks to bolster public confidence in economy, defenses.

Dem. Advisory Council issued anti-Admin. policy program.

Supreme Court refused to halt Virginia school integration.

WORLD AFFAIRS

MIDDLE EAST

Saud Offers Mediation. Saudi Arabia's Mecca radio reported Oct. 20 that King Saud had offered to mediate the current Turkish-Syrian border crisis. Despite Saudi assertions that both nations had accepted the offer and in spite of agreement Oct. 22 by the UN Gen. Assembly to delay debate on the Turkish-Syrian situation, the Syrian Govt. was reported Oct. 23 to have rejected the mediation offer.

The Mecca radio broadcast Oct. 20 said: "In order to promote confidence & peace and foster the bonds of fraternity & neighborliness between Syria & Turkey, His Majesty King Saud has offered to mediate." "The 2 countries have accepted this mediation and official delegations will arrive in Dammam [Saudi Arabia] within the next 2 days." [See p. 330A2]

Turks Accept, Syrians Refuse. The Turkish Govt. announced formal acceptance of Saud's offer Oct. 21. Its acceptance followed a message Oct. 19 from Turkish Pres. Celal Bayar reportedly assuring Saud that Turkey would not attack Syria. Saud, who had begun the mediation attempt while in Lebanon Oct. 10-20, left for Saudi Arabia after issuing a communiqué Oct. 19 with Lebanese Pres. Camille Chamoun reiterating pledges both to defend Syria & to keep the Arab states free of communism. [See pp. 330B2, 313B1]

The Syrian Govt. rejected Oct. 23 as unnecessary the Saudi mediation offer. A statement issued in Damascus asserted that Turkish-Syrian tension easily could be ended by a withdrawal of Turkish troops from the frontier. It said that Syria "absolutely did not understand the king's message as a mediation offer but merely as an expression of his noble sentiments toward Syria & Arabism." [See p. 297C2]

Arab sources at the UN said Oct. 23 that Syrian Pres. Shukri al-Kuwatly had informed Saud Oct. 19 of Syrian acceptance of mediation but later had been overruled by the leftist Cabt. of Syrian Premier Sabri el-Assali. [See p. 276B-C1]

UN Opens, Delays Debate. The UN Gen. Assembly began debate on the Turkish-Syrian dispute Oct. 22 after having decided by a 66-0 vote Oct. 19 (Liberia abstaining, 15 nations absent or not voting) to place Syria's request on the assembly's agenda. The assembly then voted Oct. 22 by 37-10 (34 abstentions) to suspend debate until Oct. 25 in order to await the outcome of King Saud's mediation effort. A U.S.-supported Paraguayan proposal for an indefinite recess was modified to provide for a 3-day delay under a Syrian amendment approved by a vote of 33-32 (15 abstentions). [See p. 329B2]

Syrian Forgn. Min. Salah el-Bitar, supported by Egyptian Forgn. Min. Mahmoud Fawzi, urged the assembly Oct. 22 to act on Syrian requests for creation of a commission to investigate Syrian-Turkish border tension. He made clear, however, Svrian insistence that the commission be limited to investigating the Turkish side of the frontier. He asked the assembly to order an end to the alleged Turkish border buildup. Turkish Rep.-to-UN Seyfullah Esin demanded Oct. 22 that the proposed commission be empowered to enter both Turkey & Syria and ask the USSR for an explanation of the concentration of Soviet forces on the Turkish border.

Charge U.S. Plots with Exiles. Syrian UN delegate Farid Zeineddine, opposing U.S. Amb.-to-UN Henry Cabot Lodge Jr.'s effort to have debate suspended indefinitely pending the outcome of Saud's mediation effort, told the assembly Oct. 22 that although Saud was "a great Arab king," his "so-called offer" ignored the fact that there was little to mediate between Syria & Turkey. Syrian Forgn. Min. Bitar charged Oct. 22 that Syrian exiles were plotting to form a Govt. that would be "transplanted to Syria with the support of Turkish armed forces." [See p. 265B2]

Soviet Forgn. Min. Andrei A. Gromyko echoed Bitar's charges Oct. 22. He asserted that the U.S.' goal in inciting the Syrian crisis was to use Syrian exiles to form a Govt. "which would consist of American agents . . . & which would pursue a policy fully conforming to American plans" for the Middle East. Gromyko, who repeated Soviet offers to join other nations in suppressing any attack on Syria, warned that the USSR would "take all the necessary steps to extend assistance to the victims of aggression." [See p. 329E1]

Esin denied Oct. 22 the Syrian & Soviet charges of Turkish concentrations on the Syrian border. He asserted that Turkish troops had not "moved one step" nearer to the Syrian frontier except to take "purely defensive precautions." Esin, who urged the assembly to recess debate pending Saud's attempt at mediation, disclosed that Turkish State Min. Rustu Fatim Zorlu was en route to Saudi Arabia for the proposed talks. [See p. 329C2]

(Lester B. Pearson, recent Nobel Peace Prize winner active in the formation of the UN Emergency Force for the Middle East, urged Oct. 18 that the UNEF be deployed along the Turkish-Syrian frontier "in the interests of greater security & avoidance of aggression" [see p. 329D2; Vol. XVI, 363F3]. Australian Prime Min. Robert G. Menzies, who led an unsuccessful attempt to settle the Suez Canal crisis in 1956, urged Oct. 21 a new high-level attempt by the UN to settle Arab-Israeli & intra-Arab disputes.) [See Vol. XVI, p. 297E-G2]

USSR Asks East-West Talks. The Soviet Govt. Oct. 19 urged the U.S. & Britain to join in an East-West summit conference aimed at settlement of the Turkish-Syrian dispute. Moscow radio, warning that "there is not a single international problem now that can be settled singly," charged that an impending Washington conference between Pres. Eisenhower & British Prime Min. Harold Macmillan "hints at a separate plot by one group of powers against others, against the Soviet Union in particular." [See p. 329G2-D3]

A Soviet Govt. statement issued via Tass news agency had charged Oct. 18 that the U.S. & Turkey had joined in a "top-secret plan" for coordinated aggression against Syria. The statement said that the plan, for invasion on a wide front by Turkish motorized troops with U.S. 6th Fleet support, had become "reliably known." It called upon the UN to "interfere immediately" to halt the menace of war in Syria.

REFERENCES in brackets give location of background information in this & preceding volnumes

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Soviet Forgn. Ministry spokesmen denied Oct. 21 Turkish & foreign reports that large Soviet forces were massing on the Turkish border. It said that the foreign accounts of Soviet movements "cannot be trusted." The USSR's Tiflis radio reported Oct. 23, however, that Marshal Konstantin K. Rokossovsky, Soviet Dep. Defense Min. ousted as Polish Defense Min. in 1956, had been named commander of the Trans-Caucasian Military District bordering on Turkey & Iran. [See Vol. XVI, p. 345D1, F2]

Britons Reject Red Bid. The British Labor Party's Natl. Executive Com. Oct. 23 rejected Soviet CP First Secy. Nikita S. Khrushchev's appeal for Socialist support to end the Turkish-Syrian crisis. The committee said that the Labor Party would not "undertake joint activities with any Communist party." Hugh Gaitskell, Laborite leader in Parlt., asserted Oct. 19 that the Israeli-Arab dispute still was the Mid-East's most pressing problem. He urged that the USSR join with Britain, the U.S. & other great powers in a guarantee of the present frontiers of Israel & all Arab states. [See p. 329G2-F3]

Bizri Charges Provocation. Maj. Gen. Afif Bizri, Syrian Army Chief of Staff believed responsible for Syria's pro-Soviet shift, accused the U.S. Oct. 23 of sending aircraft over Homs in the Turkish border area. Bizri cited Syrian belief that "the planes are not coming from Turkey but from the [U.S.] 6th Fleet in the Mediterranean because this fleet is working together with the massing of Turkish troops on the Syrian border." Bizri repeated charges that Turkish troops had been assembled for "offensive purposes" only after Dep. U.S. State Under-secy. Loy W. Henderson's recent mission to the Middle East. [See pp. 330A1, 322B1, 297F3]

(A Turkish note rejected Oct. 18 Syria's charges of Turkish troop concentrations in the Syrian border area. The note repeated Turkey's "sincere desire" for the preservation of an independent Syria but charged that the Syrian Govt. at present was "devoid of good faith." Turkish Govt. spokesmen Oct. 19 rejected similar Soviet accusations and termed charges of a coordinated U.S.-Turkish plot against Syria "nonsensical lies.") [See p. 329D2]

(Egyptian naval units which had escorted Egyptian troops to Syria ended their stay off Latakia & returned to Egypt Oct. 19 despite official statements Oct 18 that they would remain in Syrian waters "until further notice.") [See p. 330F1]

Iran Complains. Iranian Forgn. Min. Ali Gholi Ardalan warned Oct. 17 that Iran would break relations with Syria unless it ended propaganda attacks on the Iranian Govt. He demanded that Syrian Forgn. Min. Salah el-Bitar withdraw allegations that the U.S. had engineered the Iranian coup against ex-Premier Mohammed Mossadegh in 1953. [See p. 108B2; Vol. XIII, 275D1-A3]

MISSILES

Rocket Climbs 1,000 Mi. The U.S. Defense Dept. announced Oct. 23 that a research rocket had attained an altitude of from 1,000 to 4,000 mi. in recent tests held at Eniwetok I. by the Air Force's Office of Scientific Development. It said that the 4-stage, 1,900-lb. vehicle, composed of Recruit and Arrow II rocket clusters, had been "blasted off in a rarified atmosphere" from a balloon-borne launcher 100,000 ft. over the central Pacific. The rocket's maximum altitude & velocity would not be known until the "extensive data obtained" was analyzed, it was said. Designed to climb 4,000 mi. & reach 17,000 mph., the rocket had failed in 4 preceding tests. [See pp. 321E3, 141F2]

The Defense Dept. had disclosed Oct. 22 the successful test of a Jupiter intermediate range ballistic missile at its Cape Canaveral (Fla.) test center. The announcement, first U.S. statement to specify missile type & test results, said that the Jupiter "flew its prescribed course & impacted in the pre-selected target area." Murray Snyder, Asst. Defense Secy. for Public Affairs, said that the announcement had been made in line with Defense Dept. policy to make public information on new weapons "progressively within the bounds of security." [See p. 330F1]

In an additional announcement Oct. 23, the Defense Dept. confirmed that a Vanguard rocket, developed by the Navy to carry into orbit the U.S. earth satellite, had been tested successfully at Cape Canaveral. Newsmen reported that the Vanguard attained an altitude of 190 mi. and a speed of 4,250 mph. before falling into the Atlantic 328 mi. from the launching site.

The Navy also permitted the Gen. Electric Co. to reveal for the first time Oct. 23 details of the Sidewinder air-to-air missile. GE said that the Sidewinder, guided by an infrared heat detector, had proved capable of hitting a flarepot attached to the wing of a plane. [See pp. 262B2, 332C1]

McElroy Assumes Control. Defense Secy. Neil H. McElroy, acting against mounting criticism of the U.S.' missile program following Russia's launching Oct. 4 of the first man-made earth satellite, assumed more direct control of U.S. missile research & development Oct. 18. [See pp. 330D2-332B1, 321B1-322B2]

In a memorandum to the secretaries of the Army, Navy & AF, McElroy made clear that he intended to break the "regulations" & "technical or scientific problems" hindering development of an operational intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM). McElroy ordered the 3 services to report to him weekly on the progress of their missile research & testing. He said that although "our missile schedules now represent the best balance of technical knowledge, trained manpower & test installations . . . at this time," he would "assist in any way in the resolution of any problems that you . . . encounter." [See p. 332A1]

(The USAF Oct. 17 relieved Maj. Gen. Bernard R. Schriever of responsibility for development of a reconnaissance satellite & anti-missile missile and ordered him to devote full time to IRBM & ICBM projects.) [See p. 262A2]

U.S. Research Funds Increased. Defense Dept. officials revealed Oct. 22 that U.S. military research & development budgets had been ordered increased from $1,580,000,000 to $1,680,000,000. A new research & development budget estimate for fiscal 1957, completed Sept. 6, provided for the following service expenditures: Army, $420 million (up $10 million); Navy, $515 million (up $15 million); Air Force, $670 million (same). An additional $75 million was scheduled from Defense Dept. emergency funds for research. [See pp. 330C3, 21F2]

(Aircraft industry sources charged Oct. 16 that the AF had ordered 3 cutbacks in its 1957 procurement program for the Atlas ICBM. They said that following ex-Defense Secy. Charles E. Wilson's order to restrict defense spending to $38 billion, the Convair Div. of Gen. Dynamics Corp., makers of the Atlas, had been informed of an overall 18% cut in Govt. purchases. Convair was said still to be working under regulations limiting overtime. The industry spokesmen also charged the Defense Dept. with failure to establish a clearcut priority system among its separate missile programs.) [See p. 269D2]

Dulles on 'Sputnik.' U.S. State Secy. John Foster Dulles told newsmen Oct. 16 that the USSR's launching of the first earth satellite (dubbed "sputnik") was a "useful thing" in that it had "aroused the whole country" and had "created a unity of purpose between the Admin., the Congress & the people." Dulles said that "in terms of actual . . . & potential military power," the U.S. was ahead of the USSR and would remain so "for some years to come." He conceded, however, that rocket & missile research was "the field where superiority will be militarily decisive" in 5 or 10 yrs. [See p. 330G2]

(Vice Adm. John H. Sides, director of the Pentagon Weapons System Evaluation Group, said Oct. 20 that the ICBM race still was underway and he was "confident that we shall win that race." He told a joint meeting in New York of the Amer. Rocket Society & Inst. of the Aeronautical Sciences that "the tremendous effort which went into . . . the launching of the 'sputnik' was at the expense of their ICBM program." Sides expressed the belief that the first announced Soviet ICBM test actually had been an abortive satellite launching.) [See p. 273B1]

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U.S. Political Reaction. Comment by Eisenhower Admin. backers & critics on the U.S. earth satellite & missile programs:

The Midwest Democratic Conf., meeting in Kansas City, Kan., "unqualifiedly" condemned Pres. Eisenhower Oct. 18 "for his failure . . . to place in effect the great scientific capacity of this country" to launch an earth satellite before the USSR. They demanded that Mr. Eisenhower "inform the people fully" on "our Defense situation." [See p. 331F1]

Ex-Pres. Truman charged Oct. 21 that the Eisenhower Admin. had "torn down" the missile program "passed on [as] a going concern to this Admin. in 1953." He said there was "no need for panic" over the Soviet satellite, but "no Admin. can pass off its responsibilities." [See p. 331F1]

Sen. John Sherman Cooper (R., Ky.) urged Oct. 17 that Admin. leaders seek a "new spirit of commitment by the Amer. people" to face the "harsh reality of Soviet progress in missiles & technology." He said that defense & natl. debt ceilings "cannot be permitted to impede the [U.S.] effort." [See p. 269D2, 148F2]

Sen. Styles Bridges (R., N.H.), Senate Republican Policy Com. chrmn., attacked some "ostensibly responsible [Admin.] spokesmen" Oct. 23 for "grossly misleading statements" intended to belittle the Soviet satellite achievement. Bridges cited Clarence R. Randall, Presidential advisor on foreign economic policy, for referring to the satellite Oct. 21 as "a silly bauble." Bridges had urged Oct. 18 that Pres. Eisenhower appoint a missiles chief responsible to the President or Defense Secy. but with "full powers to make & enforce decisions." He warned that "more positive action than the Admin. has exhibited thus far must be taken." [See p. 331C1]

U.S. Monitors Soviet Missiles. The U.S. was reported Oct. 20 to be monitoring Soviet missiles tests from a 1,000-mi. range radar station in Samsun, northern Turkey. An article in "Aviation Week" said that the monitor station, built & operated by Gen. Electric for 2 yrs., was tracking missiles fired from the USSR's main missile test center at Krasny Yar, 700 mi. north of Samsun [see p. 305C3]. The station, currently under conversion to 3,000-mi. range [see p. 305G3], reportedly was able to track Soviet IRBMs & ICBMs during the crucial portions of their flights 1,000 mi. southeast to the Kyzyl Kum desert or 4,000 mi. east toward the Vladivostock area. The station was said to have detected the USSR's first 900-mi. IRBM tests in 1955, quantity tests of Soviet production line missiles in 1956 & the first flights of multistage ICBMs in late 1956. [See p. 273C2-C3]

'Sputnik' Continues in Orbit. The Soviet Union's artificial earth satellite, the "sputnik" [see p. 321F1], continued in its orbit around the earth & was reported still emitting strong radio signals Oct. 20. It was accompanied by its nose cone and by components of the 3d stage rocket carrier, said to have drawn 9,071 mi. past the satellite as it (the carrier) lost altitude and gained speed. Computations showed that the satellite had completed 220 circuits about the earth & travelled nearly 6 million mi. by 11 am. EDT Oct. 19. [See p. 321B1-E2]

U.S. scientists reported Oct. 11 that electronic computations by MIT & Project Vanguard staffs showed variations in the satellite's succeeding orbits. The MIT calculations showed the satellite in an elliptical orbit varying from 143 to 583 mi. above the earth. Vanguard computations showed orbital altitudes ranging from 170 to 570 mi. Project Vanguard dir. John Hagen reported Oct. 12 that the satellite's orbital time was constant at 96.1 min. and that the sphere probably would remain in orbit for "at least a year." [See p. 330B3]

Hagen told the Natl. Press Club in Washington Oct. 11 that the Project Vanguard satellite had been completed & would be ready for launching when tests were completed on its rocket carrier [see p. 338A-D2]. Hagen said that the Defense Dept. had made the basic decision to divorce the satellite & missile programs and to bar use of an advanced military rocket as a carrier. He asserted that an earlier launching, although feasible, might have been "to the detriment of our scientific goals & military progress." [See p. 331D-G3]

(Retired Defense Secy. Charles E. Wilson Oct. 16 denied charges by Clifford F. Furnas, ex-Asst. Defense Secy. for Research & Development, that he had been responsible for denying Project Vanguard scientists needed funds. Wilson, citing Pres. Eisenhower's Oct. 9 statement on "sputnik" & Project Vanguard [see p. 330E2], asserted that responsibility for scientific aspects of the U.S. satellite program had been assigned to the Natl. Science Foundation.) [See pp. 331B3, 330D3]

Other Developments. Prof. V. Dobronravov, writing in the USSR's "Industrial Economic Gazette," said Oct. 20 that the Russian earth satellite's radio was sending data on cosmic ray particles. Radio Moscow's science correspondent, Boris Belitsky, told the BBC Oct. 11 that satellite signals already had revealed that ionospheric temperature was "lower than we thought it to be." Columnist Stewart Alsop reported Oct. 13 that Dr. Aleksandar Sherban, Ukrainian Academy of Sciences vice pres., had told a Belgrade meeting Oct. 9 that satellite "elements" were recording details of terrain it passed over. [See p. 321G2] . . . Nikolai Alexandrovich Lobanov, in an article for "Soviet Russia," described Oct. 19 parachute assemblies which, he said, already had been used by dogs from an altitude of 85 km. (53 mi.) and could be used to descend from a satellite. . . . Alexander V. Topchiev, leading Soviet Academy of Sciences member, Oct. 16 lauded 30 Soviet scientists, including physicist Peter L. Kapitsa for their contributions to a successful earth satellite. [See p. 225F3; Vol. XV, 256B2] . . . Pres. Anna T. Masevich of the Soviet Astronautical Council told the 8th Intl. Astronautical Congress in Barcelona Oct. 6 that the USSR had launched its satellite "perfectly" on the first attempt. . . . Dr. Heinz H. Koelle, preliminary design chief for the U.S. Army Ballistic Missile Agency, estimated Oct. 6 that the satellite carrier's first-stage rocket had developed a thrust of 264,000 lb. [See pp. 330G2, 321E3] . . . Prof. Marcel Nicolet, Intl. Geophysical Year special com. secy. gen., said Oct. 7 that the USSR had conformed with IGY rules by announcing its satellite within 2 hrs. after it was launched. Nicolet said that the satellite apparently had been placed in its orbit "within one km." [See Vol. XV, p. 255G3] . . . Soviet & U.S. scientists joined at an IGY meeting ending in Washington Oct. 3 to adopt a resolution calling for "international direction" of rocket & satellite programs, particularly after the end of the IGY in Dec. 1958.) [See p. 321D3]

OTHER WORLD NEWS

Saigon Bombings. 13 U.S. servicemen & 15 Vietnamese civilians were injured Oct. 22 in Saigon when 2 plastic bombs exploded in front of a U.S. officer's quarters & under a bus loaded with American enlisted men. A 3d bomb was exploded in the U.S. Info. Library during the noon shutdown and injured no one. Police labeled the bombings as the works of an unidentified group of terrorists. South Vietnamese Pres. Ngo Dinh Diem Oct. 23 called the bombings, which occurred on the 2d day of a Colombo Conf. meeting in Saigon, the work of Communists anxious to sabotage "the Colombo Conf. & the friendly relations between the U.S. & Vietnam."

(Ngo said Oct. 21 in a speech to the Colombo Conf. meeting, which was attended by 21 nations & was the first to be held outside of the British Commonwealth, that with the cooperation of the free world, the "long overdue renaissance of Asia would succeed." U.S. State Dept. counselor G. Frederick Reinhardt told the conference Oct. 22 that a new $300 million loan fund was being organized by the U.S. for fostering economic development in South & Southeast Asian countries. He said the new fund would operate in conjunction with the Export-Import Bank & World Bank and would be administered by the U.S. Intl. Cooperation Admin.) [See p. 188F3]

Yugoslav-E. German Ties. The Yugoslav Govt. announced Oct. 15 that it formally had recognized the Communist East German Govt. Belgrade spokesmen expressed hope that the move would "make possible the establishment & development of relations between the 2 German states."

The West German Govt. retaliated Oct. 19 by severing diplomatic relations with Yugoslavia. West German Forgn. Min. Heinrich von Brentano declared that Bonn had been forced to break relations by the Belgrade action which, he said, backed Soviet insistence on the existence of 2 sovereign German states. The U.S.,

British & French Govts. expressed Oct. 15 their disapproval of the Yugoslav action. [See pp. 307D3, 257B1-E2, 225B2]

(A Soviet note to West Germany had reiterated Sept. 8 that German reunification now was possible only through direct negotiations between "both German states." It rejected unification through free elections on grounds that "it is impossible to eliminate, by going to the polls, the deep running differences between the 2 German states that have developed in the post-war period." It stiffened Soviet terms for reunification, calling upon Bonn to "renounce its NATO policy" before seeking unity with East Germany on a "step by step" basis.) [See p. 257C2]

(West German-Soviet trade & war prisoner repatriation talks in Moscow recessed in deadlock Sept. 3 after Soviet negotiators refused to consider German terms for a repatriation agreement. The USSR was reported Aug. 28 to have offered to increase Soviet-West German trade to $500 million yearly by 1962.) [See p. 257E-F2]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

Hosts Elizabeth, Philip. Queen Elizabeth II & Prince Philip of Britain, who paid the U.S. a state visit Oct. 16-22 following a visit to Canada, were guests of Pres. & Mrs. Eisenhower at the White House Oct. 17-20. The royal couple visited Williamsburg & Jamestown, Va., onetime capitals of the Crown Colony of Va., at the start of their U.S. visit Oct. 16, then flew to Washington & were greeted at Natl. Airport by the President Oct. 17. They were hailed by an estimated 1,000,000 spectators at the airport & during their drive to the White House. Functions highlighting their Washington stay: a press reception Oct. 17; a luncheon hosted by Vice Pres. Nixon & dinner by State Secy. John Foster Dulles Oct. 18; attendance at a Maryland-North Carolina U. football game in College Park, Md. and an impromptu tour of a supermarket in West Hyattsville, Md. Oct. 19; a British Embassy dinner Oct. 20. They visited Oct. 21 in New York where an estimated 1,250,000 persons (plus TV audiences) saw them tour lower & midtown Manhattan between engagements that included stops at City Hall, the UN Gen. Assembly & Empire State Bldg. Observatory. Philip visited the Natl. Acad. of Sciences in Washington Oct. 18 and presented the Amer. Inst. of Physics' Compton Gold Medal to Dr. George B. Pegram, Columbia U. vice pres., at AIP hq. in New York Oct. 21. The queen & prince landed in London after a 10-hr. flight from New York Oct. 22 and were praised by the London press for one of the most successful good-will tours ever undertaken by British royalty in America. [See p. 335G2]

Wide World

Queen Elizabeth II, 31, accompanied by Prince Philip, 36, as she appeared Oct. 16 during visit to Jamestown, Va., where 350th anniversary of founding of first British colony in America was being celebrated. [See p. 199C2]

On Economy, Science. Pres. Eisenhower, addressing a Natl. Fund for Medical Eductn. dinner in New York Oct. 22 honoring Alfred P. Sloan Jr. (philanthropist & ex-GM bd. chrmn. who received the Lahey Meml. Award for "outstanding leadership in medical education by a layman"), decried "growing pessimistic & putting your chin on your chest" over economic & scientific problems. Apparently referring indirectly to Russia's launching of an earth satellite [see p. 339E2] & a current N. Y. stock market slump, the President said that matters "very much in my mind & heart" were: "continuing endeavor & progress of our people in fields of scientific achievement & methods of attaining even greater achievement"; "our responsibilities & our opportunities abroad"; "the strength & great capacity of our domestic economy"; the character & power of our defense program, and the right of our people to confidence in these strengths." He disclosed that he planned to deliver several speeches soon to "set out in proper perspective the truth & facts of these matters." [See pp. 330G2, 333F1]

USIA Chief Shifted. The President's appointment of Arthur Larson, 47, as special Presidential aide on overseas information activities and designation of Amb.-to-Greece George V. Allen, 53, to succeed Larson as U.S. Info. Agency director was announced at the White House Oct. 16. Presidential Press Secy. James C. Hagerty said Larson would work on "special projects in international affairs relating to U.S. informational programs & Soviet propaganda efforts," such as measures to counteract Soviet efforts to capitalize on the Russian earth-satellite launching. [See pp. 339E1, 172G2]

Other Presidential Actions. An appeal for efforts toward "partnership of all the Americas" and care to "represent to the best of our abilities both sides of an argument" was made by Pres. Eisenhower in a talk to the opening session of an Inter-Amer. Press Assn. assembly in Washington Oct. 16. [See pp. 171A3, 125C2] . . . Expanded "people to people" programs to promote international understanding, including more extensive exchange of students & businessmen, was urged by Pres. Eisenhower in a talk to 700 delegates to the 32-nation Intl. Cong. of Actuaries who visited the White House Oct. 21. [See p. 244D1] . . . The President met with & indorsed Robt. K. Christenberry, Republican candidate for NYC Mayor, while visiting New York Oct. 22. In his first visit to a Broadway theater since he became President, Mr. Eisenhower joined his wife's party at the Mark Hellinger in New York Oct. 22 for the last act of "My Fair Lady."

OTHER U.S. NEWS

Democrats Assail Admin. Eisenhower Admin. policies both in domestic & foreign fields were denounced by the Dem. Advisory Council in statements adopted during meetings in Washington Oct. 19-20.

A policy statement adopted Oct. 19 said that Democrats, during the next 3 yrs. of the Republican regime, must strive to: (1) "rebuild confidence in the strength of our alliances" because "the Admin. has brought to a low point the confidence of our allies in the integrity & responsibility of its conduct"; (2) "rebuild our military strength & encourage our allies to rebuild theirs," and reverse the Admin.'s "fundamental error of placing fiscal objectives & domestic political considerations ahead of the nation's security"—moves that had "increasingly starved our national defense" through budget cuts, particularly those affecting missile & aircraft development programs; (3) "enable nations ready & able to develop industry to find an opportunity to do so within the free world and thus add to its strength," with Democrats acting to correct an impression created by the Admin. that the U.S.' interest in bolstering foreign countries economically "was only in furtherance of military ends"; (4) "regain the respect and confidence of free men & those desiring to grow in freedom throughout the world," recognizing that "we cannot threaten our friends into confidence in us, or bluff our opponents into respect for us." The statement held that it was "quite untrue" that "greater expenditures wisely made weaken our economic structure." [See pp. 230D2, 110G3]

The council issued a special statement on domestic economic affairs Oct. 20. It said that the Eisenhower Admin.'s application of "highly negative . . . Republican economic policy" by "raising interest & tightening the money supply' had caused "the worst peacetime inflation in our history."

The "tight money" policy was held to have "favored large corporations as against small firms," "increased the cost of carrying the public debt [&] created heavy problems for state & local governments," and "slowed down investment & economic growth" to the point of "cutting down severely on employment." The council called for: (1) reversal of the tight-money policy to create "an increased supply of funds at reasonable rates for productive investment, home & school construction" in order to "get production rising again"; (2) "vigilance to insure that monopolistic restrictions & price gouging do not interfere with expansion"; (3) "effective assistance to smaller business men" through a "revitalized" Small Business Admin., technical assistance, help in procuring Govt. contracts & tax relief; (4) Govt. pressure on "firms with large powers to increase their prices" to maintain price stability; (5) labor-management collective bargaining "within the framework of present prices." The council's statement demanded action on its recommendations before "Republican policy gets us into a full-scale depression." [See pp. 229G1, 148D3]

The Dem. Advisory Council also approved Oct. 20 & made public Oct. 21 a statement criticizing Pres. Eisenhower for delay in naming an Asst. Atty. Gen. in charge of civil rights cases & a civil rights investigating commission authorized by legislation the President signed Sept. 9. [See pp. 299E3, 291E2]

Integration Disputes. The U.S. Supreme Court refused without comment Oct. 21 to reverse an order issued by Fed. Judge Walter E. Hoffman in Norfolk, Va. against delaying racial integration of public schools in Norfolk & Newport News due to provisions of the Virginia Pupil Placement Act. The court did not rule directly on constitutionality of the act, a test of which was pending in the Virginia Supreme Court. [See pp. 299C3, 238D2]

Fed. Judge Ronald N. Davies dismissed in Little Rock Oct. 17 a suit by Mrs. Margaret Jackson, vice pres. of the segregationist Mothers League of Central High, for an injunction against Army officials' "policing, occupying or interfering with" Central H.S. in Little Rock, its students or private property of persons connected with the school. [See pp. 333A3, 317E1]

James T. Karam (Little Rock clothier, Ark. State Athletic Comm. chrmn. & close friend of Ark. Gov. Faubus), who had been identified by Little Rock Mayor Woodrow Wilson Mann as one of the "principal agitators" among anti-integration rioters at Central H.S. Sept. 23, broadcast a denial of the charge Oct. 19 over KNLR, North Little Rock. Karam said he had gone to the school only because his son & daughter were students there and that Faubus' political enemies had made him a "whipping boy."

163 Protestant, Roman Catholic & Jewish clergymen in Houston, Tex. issued a plea Oct. 21 that there be no duplication of "unfortunate & tragic events which have transpired elsewhere recently" when Houston eventually integrated white & Negro students in its schools (ordered by a federal court without a deadline). The clergymen called upon "every God-fearing citizen to encourage respect for our courts & obedience to all decisions." [See p. 309E3]

Oliver Wilson, 31, a Los Angeles (Calif.) County school administrator, was barred Oct. 21 under Louisiana segregation laws from attending sessions of the Assn. of School Business Officials' natl. convention at the Roosevelt Hotel in New Orleans. [See p. 317F1]

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M/Sgt. Roy A. Rhodes, 40, of Ft. Myer, Va., an Army meteorological technician, testified in federal court in Brooklyn Oct. 21, during the espionage trial of Col. Rudolf Ivanovich Abel, that he had sold military & other information to the Russians while stationed in charge of the U.S. Embassy garage in Moscow in 1952-53. He said he received payment in rubles equivalent to $2,500-$3,000. Rhodes' name had been introduced into the trial Oct. 15 by Reino Hayhanen, ex-Soviet agent in the U.S. & a witness against Abel, who said he had been instructed by Abel to locate Rhodes in the U.S. in 1955. (The text of a message from Moscow to Abel supplying background on Rhodes, said to have been turned over to FBI agents & decoded by Hayhanen, was introduced in evidence Oct. 17.) [See p. 252G2] . . . **U.S. Army Specialist 3/C William S. Girard,** 22, testifying in his own defense Oct. 22 as final witness in his trial (begun Aug. 24) for manslaughter before a Japanese court in Maebashi, said that his shot that killed Mrs. Naka Sakai struck her accidentally. Presiding Judge Yuzo Kawachi expressed his belief that Girard did not fire the shot "with intent to hit anyone." [See p. 231E1]

Superhighway projects totaling 1,102 mi. were added to the national interstate highway program by the Commerce Dept. Oct. 18 due to mileage savings brought about in rerouting some of the 40,000 mi. first authorized by Congress. The 1,102 mi. were in addition to 1,000 mi. of roadway Congress had added to the original 40,000-mi. program. [See p. 253A2] . . . **Louis B. Nichols,** 51, asst. FBI director, was granted retirement Oct. 18 (effective Nov. 1) to enter private business. FBI Dir. J. Edgar Hoover announced that Inspector Gordon A. Nease would succeed Nichols. . . . **Sylvester L. Weaver Jr.,** 48, ex-NBC pres. & bd. chrmn. now head of Program Service, Inc. (radio-TV program consultants), was named by the U.S. Info. Agency Oct. 18 to succeed Chris J. Witting, Westinghouse vice pres., as a member of its nonsalaried Broadcast Advisory Com. [See Vol. XVI, p. 303B2]

FOREIGN

East Germany. The East German Govt. sealed its borders Oct. 13 and recalled all East-mark holdings for conversion into new currency. East Germans were given 14 hours to exchange up to 300EM ($72 at official rates, $16 at free market rates) and to deposit all holdings in excess of 300EM in special bank accounts. They were promised that all justified excess deposits would be cleared for withdrawal in new currency Oct. 19 [see Vol. XVI, p. 173D3]. Premier Otto Grotewohl said Oct. 13 that the conversion would wipe out East marks held by West German "monopolists & militarists" for speculation & espionage in East Germany. The recall cancelled an estimated 15-20 million EM held in West Berlin and was presumed to have wiped out private East German currency hoards & a black market in East marks in other Soviet-bloc countries. West Berlin currency dealers quoted the new currency Oct. 13 at 4½EM to the West German Deutsche mark. East Germany announced Oct. 13 that 150 persons had been arrested while attempting to smuggle East Marks into East Berlin. 26 Germans were arrested Oct. 15 and 60 other persons Oct. 19-21 for alleged currency violations. The U.S., British & French commandants in Berlin protested Oct. 17 against the sealing of East Berlin during the currency recall. [See p. 314A2]

Soviet-bloc currencies, in official exchange rates as quoted by Moscow "Pravda" and in premium tourist rates published by "Privredni Preglad," Yugoslav economic journal, were valued by the "N.Y. Times" Oct. 1 at the following equivalents in U.S. cents: Soviet ruble—25.0 (10.0 tourist); Polish zloty—25.0 (4.1 tourist); Hungarian forint—8.5 (4.7 tourist); Czech crown—13.9 (7.0 tourist); Rumanian leu—16.7 (8.3 tourist); Bulgarian leva—14.7 (10.5 tourist). [See p. 32E-G1]

(According to the July 15 "N.Y. Times," the Soviet bloc Council for Mutual Economic Assistance agreed in a June meeting in Warsaw to creation of an East European clearing house system along lines of the European Payments Union. The multilateral payments agreement, expected to lessen East European economic dependence on the USSR, reportedly was signed by the USSR, Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland & Rumania.) [See Vol. XVI, p. 173F3]

Pakistan. Ismail Ibrahim Chundrigar, 60, a conservative lawyer & leader of the Moslem League, was sworn in Oct. 18 as Prime Min. by Pres. Iskander Mirza. He succeeded ex-Prime Min. Hussein Shaheed Suhrawardy, Awami (Peoples) League leader who had resigned at Mirza's request Oct. 11 after the withdrawal of Republican Cabt. members protesting his opposition to the redivision of West Pakistan along linguistic lines. Chundrigar, whose Moslem League held only 12 of the Natl. Assembly's 78 seats, formed a coalition Govt. with the Republicans (23 seats) and the small Peasants & Workers and Nizam-Islamite parties. Chundrigar's Cabt., announced Oct. 19: Prime Min., Econ. Affairs, Labor & Works Min.—Chundrigar; Forgn. Min.—Malik Firoz Khan Noon; Commerce & Law—Fazlur Rahman; Defense—M. M. Daultana; Finance—Amjad Ali; Industries—M. A. Qisilbash; Food & Agri.—A.

L. Biswas; Interior—Mir Ghulam Ali Talpur; Communications—Meshabuddin Hussein; Rehabilitation—Abdul Aleem; States & Frontier Regions, Info. & Broadcasting—Mir Jaffer Shah; Kashmir Affairs, Parliamentary Affairs—Yusuf A. Haroon; Health & Eductn.—Luftur Rahman Khan. [See p. 243A3; Vol. XVI, 310D-2]

Red China. Secy. Gen. Teng Hsiaoping of the Chinese Communist Party Central Com., in a report made to a Central Com. plenary session held in Peiping Sept. 27-Oct. 9 (broadcast Oct. 19), asserted that Red China's "rectification" campaign had "basically achieved victory" but "may require 10 yrs." to complete. He said that the CP "must wage a resolute struggle against the enemies by using the methods of isolating & splitting them" [see pp. 274C3, 235A-D2]. Apparently referring to rumors of disagreement over the rectification campaign among Pres. Mao Tse-tung & other Chinese CP leaders, Teng declared that the campaign & ensuing anti-rightist drive had been carried out "in complete conformity with the directives of the Central Com. & the instructions of" Chrmn. Mao Tse-tung. [See pp. 283C3, 235G1, 203B2, 194G2-195E2] . . . A Peiping Govt. spokesman predicted Oct. 12 that China's first 5-yr. plan, to end Dec. 31, would eliminate completely China's 3,000-yr.-old rigid class economy. Conceding that consumer goods & cotton production goals would not be met under the current plan, the report predicted that China's overall 1957 production would reach 223.4% of 1952 levels. [See p. 275E1] . . . Tibetan newspapers arriving in Hong Kong Oct. 11 reported that Red China had withdrawn 90% of its officials from Tibet & was closing Chinese schools there, implementing announced decisions to delay the imposition of "social reform" in Tibet. [See p. 195G1] . . . Peiping radio announced Sept. 26 that Chang Lin-chih, Electrical Equipment Min., had been named to replace Chen Yu as Coal Industry Min. [See Vol. XVI, p. 444B1] . . . Chinese CP Central Com. directives, broadcast Sept. 16 by Peiping radio, ordered reduction of Chinese collective farms to "just over 100 households," revision of collective farm payments to members & reorganization of their administration. [See p. 275E1] . . . Issues of "Study," the Chinese CP's ideological organ, reaching Hong Kong Sept. 11, reported that China's economy had succeeded in providing 1.3 million new jobs annually but that over 4 million Chinese now were reaching the work age of 16 each year. [See p. 195G2] . . . The Peiping Govt. announced Oct. 5 completion of a new 737-mi. highway from s.w. Sinkiang into western Tibet. A new Yangtze River bridge, the largest ever built in China, was opened Sept. 25 between Wuchang & Hankow. [See p. 283D3] . . . Chinese newspapers arriving in Hong Kong Sept. 26 reported that Li Kweiying & Chiang Chang-en, Taoist religious leaders, had been condemned to death in Hunan Province for "preparing paper-made robes, swords, warships, banners, bows & arrows in a vicious attempt to equip an army of the other world & attack the Communist Party." (Peiping newspapers reported Sept. 7 that 3 leaders of June 1956 Hanyang student riots were executed Sept. 6.) [See p. 274E3]

Hungary. Hungarian UN spokesmen said Oct. 14 that Prince Wan Waithayakon, ex-UN Gen. Assembly Pres. named assembly special envoy on Hungary, had been refused entry by the Hungarian Govt. [See p. 298A2, A3] . . . The League of Red Cross Societies reported Sept. 28 in Vienna that Red Cross contributions for Hungarian refugees in Austria had totaled $14.6 million and 19,191 tons of supplies since the Oct. 1956 Hungarian revolt. [See p. 155F2] . . . The American Red Cross reported Oct. 22 that it had provided $5,463,795 in aid for Hungarian refugees. [See Vol. XVI, p. 404G1] . . . Acting Premier Ferenc Munich, in an interview with "N.Y. Times" correspondent Harrison E. Salisbury, indicated Oct. 2 that Joseph Cardinal Mindszenty, in asylum in the U.S. Legation in Budapest since Nov. 4, 1956, might be permitted to leave Hungary. Munich, who asserted that no writers & few of the political leaders active in the 1956 rebel & workers council movements had been executed, said that executions had totaled only a "few scores"—at most, 100 persons. [See pp. 283F2, 258F1, 170D2] . . . Archbishop Joszef Groesz, Acting Roman Catholic Primate of Hungary, in a statement broadcast Sept. 10 by Budapest radio, denied that he or any of his bishops had been arrested or hampered in their movements. A Vatican decree, published Sept. 6 by the Sacred Congregation of the Council, forbade Hungarian Catholic clergymen to serve in the Hungarian Parlt. or in other political posts on pain of excommunication. [See p. 170C3] . . . Miklos Szabo, Hungarian Smallholders deputy & founding member of the rebel Hungarian Revolutionary Council who fled to Austria in 1956, disappeared from Vienna Sept. 8 & was presumed to have returned to Hungary. Letters received from Szabo Sept. 11 said that he had planned to go back after realizing "that the Western powers have betrayed & sold us." (Chief Counsel Robert Morris of the Senate Internal Security Subcom. charged Oct. 22 that Szabo was a "secret Communist agent who posed as a Hungarian refugee leader" in order to compile the names of refugees who testified before the UN Special Com. on Hungary.) [See pp. 201E1-F2, 155G2] . . . Paul Benko, 29, 1948 Hungarian chess champion, arrived in the U.S. Oct. 17 after defecting from a Hungarian chess team while playing in Iceland.

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Finnish Premier V. J. Sukselainen's Agrarian coalition Cabt. resigned after its defeat in Parlt. Oct. 18 by 75-74 (42 abstentions) on a censure motion against its economic program. Communists & dissident Socialists, although not allied in seeking the Cabt.'s overthrow, combined to defeat it on the test of confidence. [See p. 214G2] . . . **Sir Hugh Mackintosh Foot**, 50, Gov. of Jamaica since 1951, was appointed Oct. 21 as Gov. of Cyprus to succeed Field Marshal Sir John Harding, 61, at the expiration of Harding's term Dec. 1 [See p. 236G1]

LATIN AMERICA

Argentina. A 48-hr. nation wide general strike ordered by 62 unions ended Oct. 23 and was reported to have been a failure because many members refused to participate. 32 other unions refused, as they had Sept. 27, to support the strike. Federal police rode streetcars & subways to protect non-striking drivers & passengers. 4 of the nation's railway lines were forced to suspend operations. The strike was called to force Pres. Aramburu to grant a wage raise to meet a 30% cost-of living rise the past year. Aramburu, who met with labor leaders Oct. 11, said he could not grant the raise because it would only add to the inflation. [See p. 326B3] . . . Argentine telegraph workers ended a month-long strike Oct. 19 without winning demands for a wage increase. . . . The Govt. took over the management Oct. 18 of the Argentine Electric Co., subsidiary of a Luxembourg holding concern & largest private power company in Argentina. The firm's 19-yr.-old contract to furnish power to Buenos Aires had been annulled July 28 by Govt. order on grounds that it was obtained by fraud. . . . In an effort to bolster the value of the peso (47.5 to $1 Sept. 17) the Treasury decreed Oct. 7 that all purchases of foreign currency be paid in cash. Argentine importers were cut off from credit & were forced to give peso equivalents for foreign exchange. Free importation of autos & other vehicles were temporarily suspended Sept. 10 to save Argentina's limited dollar supply. [See p. 149F3]

Guatemala. Provisional Pres. Luis Arturo Gonzalez Lopez, seeking to pacify anti-Govt. political riots in Guatemala City, asked Congress Oct. 23 to annul elections held Oct. 20 in which the Govt.'s Natl. Dem. Movement Party candidate, attorney Miguel Ortiz Passarelli, had unofficially been declared winner. The Army Commander-in-Chief, Col. Juan Francisco Oliva, declared Oct. 23 that the Army was "willing" to order new elections. Right-wing opposition candidate Gen. Miguel Idigoras Fuentes had charged Oct. 22 that the Govt. had resorted to fraud in the election to replace slain Pres. Castillo Armas. Idigoras' supporters, who demonstrated against the alleged fraud, were fired on Oct. 22 in Guatemala City by troops & police using tear gas. One woman was killed. A state of siege imposed upon the country earlier Oct. 22 for 30 days was ratified by Congress Oct. 23. Demonstrations continued Oct. 23 and shops in Guatemala City remained shut in response to a passive resistance

strike called by Idigoras' followers. [See p. 246F2]

Haiti. Dr. Francois Duvalier, 48, was sworn in Oct. 22 as the nation's 34th president and the first elected head since the Dec. 1956 ouster of Paul Magloire [see Vol. XVI, p. 420B3]. Martial law & the 2 a.m. curfew were ended the same day. Duvalier's Cabinet announced Oct. 23: Forgn. Relations & Religion—Vilfort Beauvoir; Natl. Education—Rev. Jean-Baptiste Georges; Interior & Natl. Defense—Frederic Duvigneaud; Justice—Theodore Nicoleau; Finance—Fritz Saint Firmin Thebaud; Agri.—Henri Marc Charles; Commerce & Natl. Economy—Andre Theard; Public Health—Lafontant Jean; Public Works—Marcel Valval; Labor—Antoine Pierre-Paul. [See p. 326C3]

OBITUARIES

Dr. Erich Auerbach, 64, German-born Yale U. prof. of French & romance philology, authority on Dante, Prussian State librarian 1923-29; Oct. 13 in Wallingford, Conn.

Marian Bachrach, 57, public relations dir. of U.S. Communist Party; Oct. 16 in New York of cancer. [See Vol. XVI, p. 255A1]

Neal Ball, 76, first major league baseball player to make unassisted triple play (for Cleveland in 1909); Oct. 15 in Bridgeport, Conn.

Sir Kenneth Ralph Barnes, 79, British Royal Acad. of Dramatic Art principal 1909-55; death in Littlehampton, Eng. reported Oct. 18.

Ralph Benatzky, 73, Austrian light-opera composer ("White Horse Inn," "Love in the Snow"); Oct. 17, Zurich.

John Bianci, 83, Italian-born head 1893-1949 of Merrymount Press, printers of fine books; Oct. 15 in Boston.

Ira W. Bird, 69, "N.Y. Times" copy ed. 1926-48, Rome correspondent for Socialist "Call" during rise of Fascism; Oct. 20 in Brooklyn after apparently jumping from hotel window.

Hiram Bellis Demarest Blauvelt, 60, Confort Coal-Lumber Co. pres., big game hunter, "N.Y. Herald Tribune" World War II correspondent; Oct. 16 in Ridgewood, N.J.

Isabel Bryan, 83, pblshr. of NYC's Greenwich Village newspaper "The Villager"; Oct. 11 in New York.

Jack Buchanan, 64, British musical comedy star ("Charlot's Revue of 1924," "Wake Up & Dream"); Oct. 20 in London of spinal arthritis.

Prof. Vere Gordon Childe, 65, Australian archeologist, dir. of London Inst. of Archeology, author; Oct. 19 near Katoomba, New South Wales in fall from cliff.

Albert K. Chow, 55, unofficial "mayor" of San Francisco's Chinatown, ex-pres. Chinese Six Companies; Oct. 18 in San Francisco of heart ailment.

Melbourne Christerson, 52, Natl. Press Club pres. 1941, AP staff writer since 1928; Oct. 8 in New York.

Henry Auchinloss Colgate, 67, financier, dir. of Colgate-Palmolive Co., ex-pres. Seeing Eye, Inc.; Oct. 16 in New York.

Mary Gunning Colum, 70, Irish literary critic, author ("From These Roots"), wife of poet Padriac Colum; Oct. 22 in New York.

William C. De Koning Sr., 59, ex-pres. N.Y. Local 138 of Intl. Union of Operating Engineers who received 18-mo. sentence in 1953 for extortion & grand larceny; Oct. 19 in Mineola, N.Y. of chronic hepatitis. [See Vol. XVI, p. 129G2]

Rev. Edward Thomas Demby, 88, only Negro Bishop of Prot. Episcopal Church in Amer. (suffragen bishop of Arkansas 1918-39); Oct. 14 in Cleveland.

William H. Eaton, 78, bd. chrmn. Eaton Paper Corp. since 1935; Oct. 8 in Pittsfield, Mass.

Oskar F. L. Hagen, 69, German-born U. of Wis. art historian, author, father of actress Uta Hagen; Oct. 11 in Madison, Wis.

Erle Palmer Halliburton, 65, founder of Halliburton Oil Well Cementing Co.; Oct. 13 in Los Angeles.

Emile Jean, 62, Quebec newspaperman, Canadian Daily Newspaper Assn. pres. 1940-41; Oct. 11 in Trois Rivières, Quebec.

Dr. John Christian Jensen, 76, Nebraska Wesleyan U. physicist, radio transmission pioneer; Oct. 19 in Lincoln, Nebr.

Harry A. Koehler, 67, pblshr of Chicago "Herald-American" 1938-49; Oct. 17 in Chicago.

Arthur Lagueux, 56, Canadian broker, Rotary Intl. pres. 1950; Oct. 17 in Quebec.

Dr. Paul Dyer Merica, 68, metallurgist specializing in aluminum alloys, ex-pres. Intl. Nickel Co. of Canada & Intl. Nickel Co., Inc.; Oct. 20 in Tarrytown, N. Y.

Helena Normanton (Mrs. Gavin Brown Clark), 74, first British woman lawyer (1922) under law which she persuaded Parlt. to pass in 1919; death reported Oct. 16 in London.

William Henderson Pinckard, 63, bd. chrmn. Calif-Texas Oil Co. 1950-57; Oct. 20 in Palo Alto, Calif.

Dr. Virgil Prettyman, 83, principal of NYC's Horace Mann High School 1894-1914, headmaster Horace Mann School for Boys 1914-20, later successful businessman; Oct. 13 in Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.

Dr. Bret Ratner, 64, pediatrician, authority on allergies; Oct. 11 in N.Y.

Joseph T. Rucker, 70, newsreel cameraman who filmed opening of Panama Canal 1915, Chinese Civil War 1927, Byrd's Little Amer. expedition 1928-30; Oct. 21 in San Francisco.

E. Norman Smith, 86, English-born pres. & ed. of "Ottawa Journal" since 1916, Canadian Press news assn. pres. 1920-26; Oct. 18 in Ottawa.

Dr. Arlow Burdette Stout, 81, botanist; Oct. 12 in Pleasantville, N.Y.

Dr. George Malcolm Stratton, 92, psychologist who founded U. of Calif. dept. in 1908, Amer. Psychology Assn. pres. 1908; Oct. 9 in Berkeley, Calif.

Husseyin Jahit Yalchin, 82, leading Turkish journalist & foe of Nazism, ed. of "Yeni Sabah" (he was jailed in 1954 for articles insulting to Premier Menderes); Oct. 18, Istanbul.

SPORTS

Winners

FOOTBALL SCORES

Natl. League (Pro.) (Oct. 20)

N.Y. 35, Pittsburgh 0; Detroit 31, Baltimore 27, Phila. 17, Cleve. 7; Chicago Bears 34, Los Ang. 26; San Fran. 24, Green Bay 14; Chicago Cards 44, Washn. 14.

College (Oct. 19)

Army 29, Pitt 13	Mich. 34, Nwstn. 13
Auburn 3, Ga. Tech 0	Miss. St. 29, Fla. 20
Baylor 15, Tex. Tech. 12	Miss. 50, Tulane 0*
Bos. C. 12, Vilnva. 9	Mo. 35, Iowa St. 13
Bos. U. 28, Bucknl. 0	Mont. 35, Utah St. 25
Brown 20, Penn 7	Navy 27, Georgia 14
Calif. 12, USC 0	N.M. 27, Arizona 0
Cinci. 14, Marqt. 0	Ohio St. 56, Ind. 0
Citadel 26, Richm. 0	Okla. 47, Kansas 0
Colgate 12, Prnctn. 10	Ore. 14, Wash. St. 13
COP 7, Idaho 7	Purdue 20, Mich.St. 13
Colo. 42, Kan. St. 14	Rice 27, SMU 21
Dartm. 14, H. Cross 7	Stanford 21, Wash. 14
Denver 12, Utah 7	Syracuse 26, Nebr. 9
Duke 34, Wake For. 0	Temple 13, Lafyt. 12
H.-Sim. 27, Wichita 14	Tenn. 14, Alabama 0
Harvard 19, Columbia 6	Tex. A&M 7, TCU 0
Houston 6, Okla. St. 6	Texas 17, Ark. 0
Illinois 34, Minn. 13	UCLA 26, Ore. St. 7
Iowa 21, Wisconsin 7	Vndblt. 32, Penn St. 20
Lehigh 13, Rutgers 7	VMI 13, Wm.&Mary 12
LSU 21, Kentucky 0	Virginia 38, VPI 7
Maryland 21, N.C. 7	W.Va. 34, G. Wash. 14*
Miami 0, N.C. St. 0*	Wyoming 0, BYU 0
	Yale 18, Cornell 7

*Oct. 18

Horse racing: Mrs. Chas. Ulrich Bay's Idun, Willie Hartack up, won the $144,475 Gardenia Stakes at Garden State Park (Camden, N. J.) Oct. 19, for $101,750. Dixiana Farm's Fulcrum, John Delahoussaye up, won the $63,975 Breeders' Futurity at Keeneland (Lexington, Ky.) Oct. 19, for $37,213. Mrs. Ogden Phipps' Neji, A. P. Smithwick up, won the $57,725 Temple Gwathmen Steeplechase at Belmont Park (N.Y.) Oct. 16, for $37,150.

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Hank Greenberg, 46, was dismissed as Cleveland Indians gen. mgr. by majority vote of club directors Oct. 16 because of the club's drastic attendance losses this year (724,000 admissions vs. 1,727,464 in 1950). He remained a director & 15%-20% owner of the club. [See p. 320A1; Vol. XVI, 248E2; IX, 384E] . . . **Intl. League** claimed Jersey City Oct. 17 as the site for relocation of one of its clubs. [See Vol. XVI, p. 140C1; X, 404J] . . . **San Francisco** Giants (NL) traded their Minneapolis (AA) franchise to Boston for the San Francisco PCL franchise Oct. 15 with player personnel of the 2 farm clubs to switch cities. The Giants bought the Phoenix franchise of the Ariz.-Mex. League Oct. 21 with an eye to relocating San Francisco's PCL club there. [See p. 320D1] . . . **Lowest earned-run averages** (runs per 9 inn.) posted by major league pitchers this year (disclosed by AP Oct. 14): Bobby Shantz, N.Y. (AL), 2.45; Tom Sturdivant, N.Y. (AL), 2.53; John Podres, Bklyn. (NL), 2.66. [See Vol. XVI, p. 423E3] . . . **Highest slugging average** (4 bases per hit equal 1.000) in the major leagues this year (disclosed by AP Oct. 16): Ted Williams, Boston (AL), .731; Mickey Mantle, N.Y. (AL), .665; Willie Mays, N.Y. (NL), .626. [See p. 320B-C; Vol. XVI, 352C1] . . . **World series**

full shares amounted to $8,924.36 for 30 Milwaukee Braves, $5,606.06 for each of 33 N.Y. Yankees, Baseball Comm. Ford C. Frick disclosed Oct. 15. [See p. 336A2] . . . **Bill Posedel,** Portland (PCL) mgr., was named a Phila. (NL) coach Oct. 21. . . . **Harry Craft** was retained as Kansas City mgr. Oct. 11. [See p. 256A1]

Carmen Basilio, world middlewt. boxing champion, surrendered the NBA's recognition as world welterweight champion Oct. 12. [See p. 312G1] . . . **NCAA** Exec. Com., meeting in Kansas City, placed Indiana & West Virginia U.s on one-yr. probation Oct. 15 for violation of rules on recruiting of football & basketball players, respectively. [See pp. 248A-B1, 184C1] . . . **Natl. Hockey League,** its 6 clubs and ieague & club presidents were sued for $3 million in federal court in New York Oct. 10 by the NHL Players' Assn. on charges that it operated as a monopoly in violation of anti-trust laws. [See p. 328F1] . . . **Natl. Basketball Assn.** season opened Oct. 22. [See pp. 215F3, 128B2]

MISCELLANEOUS

Accidents & Disasters. 89 passengers died when a local Turkish train crashed into the Simplon Express (Istanbul to West Europe) Oct. 20 near Catalca, Turkey. [See p. 320D2] . . . 68 persons were known dead & 50 others listed as missing Oct. 19 after 6 days of rain had caused flooding of the Turia River at Valencia, Spain. [See p. 312F2] . . . 12 farmworkers were killed Oct. 7 when 2 trucks collided in Fortaleza, Ceara State, Brazil. . . . 11 deaths (8 traffic fatalities, 4 drownings) were reported Oct. 16 in Dallas, Tex. due to 4 days of heavy rain. . . . Carlos P. Romulo Jr., 31, son of the Philippine Amb. to the U.S., & 5 Americans were killed Oct. 11 when their twin-engine Beechcraft plane, out of gas, crashed in Batangas Province south of Manila. Also killed: Col. Paul Gunn, 59, Philippine Aviation Dvlpt. Corp. pres.

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Scott Brady, 33, film actor, & publicist-actor **Desmond Slattery,** 43, were arrested Oct. 18 in Hollywood on suspicion of violating state narcotics laws, which they denied. . . . **Joseph Peter Carlino,** 44, who confessed to conspiracy in the hiring of late Abe Telvi to throw acid in face of labor columnist Victor Riesel, was freed from custody Oct. 21 in New York because of his cooperation with Federal authorities. [See Vol. XVI, p. 352G2] . . . **Joseph Lanza's** appeal from a New York Court of Appeals decision to allow a recorded conversation between himself and his attorney to be placed in public record was refused by the U.S. Supreme Court Oct. 21 in Washington. [See p. 256E2] . . . **Rep. Francis E. Walter** (D., Pa.), House Com. on Un-Amer. Activities chrmn., was sued Oct. 18 in Washington for support and maintainence by his wife, Mrs. Mae Doyle Walter. She said he had refused to provide support and medical treatment. . . . **Boris Morros,** U.S. counterspy, was sued by his wife, Mrs. Catherine Morros, for separate maintenance Oct. 16 in Los Angeles. [See p. 222C2]

Fawwaz F. el-Khouri, 20, son of ex-Syrian Amb.-to-the-U.S. Fayez el-Khouri and an engineering student at Virginia Military Inst., was found shot to death, an apparent suicide, in his Washington hotel room Oct. 12. The youth had received a telegram from his father urging his return to Syria. . . . **Larry Haines,** radio singer, & his wife were awarded custody of their 2-yr.-old foster daughter, Deborah, Oct. 10 in Westport, Conn. The child's natural parents, Mr. & Mrs. Joseph Hahn, Roman Catholics of Mt. Vernon, N.Y., had sought to regain custody of the child after permitting the Haines, who were Jewish, to adopt her immediately after birth. . . . **Howard Fast,** 42, ex-Communist novelist, disclosed in an interview Oct. 13 on NBC-TV's "Look Here" that he was owed $500,000 in royalties in Russia that he did not hope to recover. He denied that he had quit the CP for gain, contending that "my financial situation is far worse now than it was then." [See p. 50G1] . . . **Miss World** beauty contest was won Oct. 14 in London by Marita Lindahl, 18, Miss Finland of 1957. [See p. 248C3] . . . **Tokyo** population Sept. 1 was listed at 8,521,308, it was reported officially Oct. 9.

Transpacific telephone cable from Point Arena (San Francisco), Calif. to Hanauma Bay (Honolulu), Hawaii completed since April by AT&T and Hawaiian Telephone at a cost of $37 million, was opened Oct. 8. It was described as the world's longest (2,400 mi.) & deepest (max. 3½ mi.) transoceanic cable. [See p. 319B2] . . . **New York City's** 5 boroughs showed a population of 7,795,471 in a special U.S. Census Bureau count reported Oct. 8. The total for NYC proper was 96,486 less than shown by the 1950 census, but the special census showed a gain of 1,181,541 (to 14,093,535) by metropolitan New York since 1950. The NYC Govt. had paid the $1½ million cost of the special census in hopes that it would show a 5-borough population gain entitling the city to more state tax aid. [See Vol. XV, p. 112E3]

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, returning to New York Sept. 29 after a 25-day visit to Russia, described Soviet CP First Secy. Nikita S. Khrushchev as an "articulate person . . . who genuinely feels that communism is the wave of the future." She said that the U.S. could triumph over Russia only by being "far better than they are" & having "much greater confidence in ourselves." [See p. 283A3]

Married: Actor Marlon Brando, 33, to actress Anna Kashfi, 23, of India; Oct. 11 in Hollywood. (Although Miss Kashfi had listed her parents on her marriage license as Devi & Selma Ghose Kashfi and her birthplace as Darjeeling, London-born Wm. P. & Mrs. O'Callaghan of Cardiff, Wales, declared Oct. 12 that she was their daughter & born in Calcutta.) . . . Annette Dionne, 23, to finance company agent Germain Allard, 24; Oct. 11 in Montreal. She was the first of the 4 surviving Dionne quintuplets to wed. [See Vol. XVI, p. 172E3] . . . Princess Shanaz, 17, daughter of the Shah of Iran and ex-Queen Fawzia, to commoner Ardshir Zahedi, 25, son of Gen. Fazlollah Zahedi; Oct. 11 in Teheran. . . . . Dr. Mikio Kato, 34, Japanese physician who became resident doctor on Tangier Island, Va. by special dispensation of the U.S. State Dept., to Emma Sue Crockett, 23, his secy. & descendant of one of the founders of the island settlement; Oct. 11 in Salisbury, Md. . . . G. David Schine, 30, central figure in the U.S. Army-McCarthy hearings in 1954, to Hillevi Rombin, 24, of Sweden, Miss Universe of 1955; Oct. 22 in New York. [See p. 151F3] . . . Georg Adenauer, 25, youngest son of West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, to Ulla-Britt Jeansson, 23, daughter of a Swedish margarine mfr.; Oct. 5 in Kalmar, Sweden.

Divorced: Gertrude Gretsch Astor from John Jacob Astor 3d; Oct. 17 in West Palm Beach, Fla. (The divorce decree did not recognize the couple's 1954 Mexican divorce as valid.) [See p. 60B3]

Birthday: Sen. Theodore Francis Green (D., R.I.), Senate Forgn. Relations Com. chrmn., was 90 Oct. 2. [See p. 172A1] . . . Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt was 73 Oct. 11. [See p. 283A3] . . . British composer Ralph Vaughn Williams was 85 Oct. 12.

NEW YORK THEATER

Opened

The Egghead. Molly Kazan's drama in which liberal college professor is made dupe by Communist ex-student. Staged by Hume Cronyn. Presented by Hope Abelson. With Karl Malden, Phyllis Love, Lloyd Richards, Eduard Franz, Biff McGuire. Oct. 9 at Ethel Barrymore. (2-5-0)§ Closed Oct. 26 after 21 performances.

Miss Lonelyhearts. Howard Teichmann's play based on Nathanael West's novel of advice-to-lovelorn columnist who becomes tragically involved in petitioners' lives. Staged by Alan Schneider. Presented by Leonard Osterman & Alfred R. Glancy Jr. in assn. with Diana Green. With Pat O'Brien, Fritz Weaver, Janet Ward, Ruth Warrick, Irene Dailey. Oct. 3 at Music Box. (0-1-6)§ Closed Oct. 12 after 12 performances.

Nature's Way. Herman Wouk's comedy about young musician trying to do B'way show during wife's pregnancy. Staged & produced by Alfred de Liagre Jr. With Orson Bean, Betsy von Furstenberg, Beatrice Arthur, Scott McKay, Edmon Ryan, Audrey Christie. Oct. 16 at Coronet. (1-0-6)§

Romanoff and Juliet. Peter Ustinov's comedy in which he is starred as leader of world's smallest country caught between East & West. Staged by Geo. S. Kaufman. Produced by David Merrick. With Phil Leeds, Jack Gilford, Elizabeth Allen, Natalie Schafer, Fred Clark, Gerald Sarracini. Oct. 10 at Plymouth. (2-5-0)§

Under Milk Wood. Dylan Thomas' poetic reverie of night & day in Welsh town. Staged by Douglas Cleverdon. Presented by Gilbert Miller, Henry Sherek & Roger L. Stevens. With Donald Houston. Diana Maddox, Francis Compton, Powys Thomas, Catherine Dolan. Oct. 15 at Henry Miller's (3-4-0)§

Closed

Damn Yankees Oct. 19 (1,030 performances)
Mask and Gown Oct. 12 (39 performances)

§First figure—favorable reviews in major N.Y.C. dailies; 2d figure—mixed reviews; 3d figure—unfavorable reviews